NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. AFFAIRS IN THE NATIONAL COUNCILS.

Proposed Amendment to the Postage Bill in the Senate.

BRIEF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE BILL ESTABLISHING BRANCH MINTS IN NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Passed.

Proceedings in the New York Legislature. THE INSURANCE CONVENTION AT UTICA.

Politics, Pires, Murders, Weather, &c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION. Senate.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1851. PETITIONS, ETC. Mr. Harr presented petitions from Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, praying the repeal of the Fugitive

Slave law and all other laws encouraging and supporting slavery. Laid on the table. Mr. CLAY presented a petition from the clerks of the Louisville post office ; and Mr. Winthror presented a petition from the clerks of the Boston post office, ask-

Other petitions and reports, on private bills, were

THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL. The Senate committee reported amendments to the postage bill, fixing the rates at three cents on prepaid, one cent on all papers, for any distance, of two ounces gasines free ; no other papers free. The compensation of postmasters is not to exceed the amount of calary received for the year ending June 30, 1851. The provisions, exempting newspapers from postage for thirty miles, and a reduction of fifty per cent of post-age on magazines. If prepaid, is stricken out. They also strike out the provision taking away the right of exchange from those papers refusing to publish letters uncalled for.

uncalled for.

[A rate offtwo and a half cents on prepaid letters will be moved in the Senate, as a more convenient sum than three cents. The bill will be taken up on Monday. There is a good deal of opposition to it, but it will pass.]

Mr. Busar reported back the bill reducing the rates of postage, and asked that it be taken up, in order to have it fixed for some day.

Mr. CLEMEN'S objected, and the bill goes on the sale-ondar.

VIRGINIA WOOLLEN COMPANY.

The bill for the relief of the Virginia Woollen Company, restoring the amount of damages for failure of contract, was taken up, debated, and postponed.

CALIFORNIA PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The bill to ascertain private land claims was taken

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Walker to add to the 13th section, that in every case where a patent shall be issued, said patent shall operate only as a relinquishment of the United States to

ment a provision that this relinquishment of title to the United States shall enurs only the benefit of such person who has the best title Mr. Walken accepted this as a modification of his

Mr. Walker accepted this as a modification of his amendment.

After a long debate, the amendment was rejected—Yess 21. Nays 24.

The sleventh section of the bill provides, that in deciding on the validity of claims, commissioners and courte shall be governed by the treaty of Hidalgo, by the laws assert and customs of the government from which the claim is derived, principally of equity, and the decisions of the Supreme Court so far as applicable.

Mr. Benvon moved to add to this as follows:—And the laws of prescription in favor of possessory rights, as applied to individuals. Mr. Benton said that this was one of the good things contained in all the other bills and which the committee had stricken out. He wanted this good principle restored. He explaided, that this principle, sif put in the bill, would be of no benefit to Col. Fremout's claims.

Mr. Usunawoso opposed the amendment.

Mr. Bunno repiled.

Mr. Souls offered, and Mr. Bennon accepted, instead of his amendment, the following:— Provided, however, that presession on good faith, within the determined meter and bounds, for twenty years, shall be prima facie evidence of complete title, even against the United States.

After further debate, without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHRMICAL TELEGRAPH WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1851.

THE PREE PARM BILL. be the motion of Mr. Julian, made yesterday, to re-consider the vote by which the House referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the bill reported from the Committee on Agriculture. to give farms, free of charge, to the landless, on cer

conditions. Mr. Junian, (free soil) of Indians, proceeded to address the House. He advocated the policy of giving lands to actual settlers, and stated the general benefit which would accrue from it. The subject, by general

PRIVATE MILLS. ETC. The Committee on Indian Affairs reported several

The House then went into committee on

The Chairman Mr. Means, (dem) of Va., stated the pending question to be the amen iment of Mr. Strong, offered yesterday, to amend the tariff law, and pronounced it out of order. The amendment was in violation of the common law of Parliament.

Mr. Astronus, (whig) of Mars.—Is an appeal debateable!

CHARMAN.—It is not.

Mr. Astronus.—Then I trust the Chair will not make

ent.

ounds of his decision. Mr. Houses, (dem.) of S. C.—Has an argument been Mr. Assaun. -No, I should like to have a chance.

Mr. Assessive.—No, I should like to have a charce.
The Charmana announced the grounds of his decision in brief. That the amendment was contrary to parliamentary is well-relevant to the bill before the committee, and the general policy of the constitution and the rules made in pursuance of it.

Mr. Strong. (dem.) of Pa., appealed from the decision of the chair.

The Charmana said that he had omitted to state that the amendment was offered after the general discussion was closed, and becce the due consideration of many bills was thwarted.

Mr. Brooks (whigh of N. Y. asked that the clark read a section of the civil and diplomatic bill, passed August 10th, 1846.

The Charmana said the gentleman would remember that a similar question came up last session and was

Mr. Brooms (whigh of S. Y., asked that the clerk read a section of the civil and diplomatic bill, passed August 10th, 1546.

The Grainman said the gentleman would remember that a similar question came up last session and was decided to be out of order.

The question was taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained, by year 1(2 mays 87.

Mr. Sanarri, (whip of N. N., offered an amcondment like the first section of Mr. Strong's stariff amendment.

The Grainman declared it out of order.

Mr. Strong's tariff amendment, with an appropriation for certain rivers and harbors.

The Grainman decided this to be out of order, and as contrary to one of the rules.

Mr. Strong's tariff amendment, that if there be any deficiency in the Treasury during the flacal year constraints, the Secretary of the Treasury shall call on the States for the surpins revenue deposited with them, to be paid in such instalments as shall be most convenient and least onerous.

The Grainman decided it out of order.

Mr. He was wicked to know whether this was not a deficiency bill, and whether it was not in order to supply deficiencies in any mode not provided by the bill. The Chairman said this bill was to supply decidencies in any mode not provided by the bill. The Chairman said this bill was to supply decidencies in the propriation, and not deficencies in evenue, and was particularly applicable to the current fiscal year, and not the one ensuing.

Mr. The Chairman said this bill was to supply decidencies in tary mode not provided by the bill. The Chairman said this bill was to supply decidencies in tary mode not provided by the bill.

The Chairman said this bill was to supply decidencies in tary mode not provided by the bill.

The the treature is any mode of the principal cities on July 20th 1846; the value to be decided by the Secretary of the Treature.

The Cranman decided Mr. T. to be out of jorder,

The Cranaras divided Mr. T. to be out of order, Mr. T. appealed, and the chair was sustained. Several amountents were made to the deficiency in, when the Committe rose.

Under the operation of the previous question the mendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

It appropriates one million three hundred thousand

dollers to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

BANCH MINES AT NEW YORK AND ANY PARKULCO.
On motion of Mr. Baigon, (whigh of N. Y., the House went into Committee on the bill establishing branch into Committee on the bill establishing branch three hundred the twenty dree thousend dollars towards buildings for the first, and three hundred that the bill passed the Senate on the bills of May last, by a very large majority, after undergoing a long and earnest debate on its merits. The Committee on Commerce of this House, at the close of the last session, reported, through his honorable colleague, Mr. Phoniz. a member of that committee, most fully and ably, a mass of statistical facts, all having a direct bearing on this measure; and as he doubted not the facts were still fresh in the minds of gentlemen, it would be a wanton waste of time for him to recapitulate them. This was no new quastion to this house. In the Twenty-ninth and Thirticht Congresses, a bill to establish a mint in New York, passed, and he believed for want of time, it was not considered in the fenate. If there existed, at that period, a necessity for a mint, at a time, too. before gold to any extra had been acquired from California, how much greater, all must approach as acquired from California, how much greater, all must approach as acquired from California, how much greater, all must approach as acquired from California, how much greater, all must approach as accessity of the wast amount of duet constantly all human probability, would continue to arrive until human probability, would continue to arrive until a human probability, would continue to arrive until a human probability well decontinue to arrive until a human probability well decontinue to arrive until a human probability well democrat, will probably be chosen. Gen. Cushing and other hunker said he would not vote for Ramtoul; but if he was friendly to Sunner.

Mr. Charles and the democratic method to the feature of the line, it was readed to exerce

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1851.

For a revision of the plank road law; for a sub marine railroad on the bed of the Hudson river.

Against allowing attorneys and counsellors at law to

To release from jail Sarah McFrancis, impriso

CIVIL SUITS, ETC. Mr. Bascock gave notice of a bill to amend the law mr. Bancocz gave notice of a bill to amend the law relating to references in civil actions, and designating in what actions reference may be made.

Mr. Moscan offered a joint resolution, providing for the election of Regent of the University on Tuesday. Laid over, under the rule.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A resolution was adopted, calling on persons employed on the Natural History, to report on the progress of their work.

A bill was debated, forbidding voting by proxy in mutual fire insurance companies. Adjourned. Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1851.

PETITIONS PRESENTED. To stay collection of rents on manorial lands until suits are decided; to compel the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company to lay down a double track on a portion of their road; of citizens of the county of Richmend, for protection from the State of New Jersey, against their encroachments on the oyster fisheries.

To detach the bank department from the Comptroller's office, and create a new office, under charge of Auditor; in relation to all companies doing business in life insurance; to incorporate the Williamsburgh rance Company; incorporating the Rome Savings' Bank; relative to a district attorney in the county of Kings; amending the militia laws of the State.

THE CONTESTED SEAT FROM CAYUGA COUNTY. John Underwood, of Yates county, contestant for the seat of Samuel Jayne, not present, be admitted to a seat in the Assembly with all the privileges of mem-bership, excepting that of voting or participating in proceedings. Carried.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Butchess, offered the following Mr. Sherman, of Dutchess, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, if the Senate concur. That the interest of the country demands of Congress such a modification and revision of the present ta: iff laws as will secure more equal and effectual protection to the various productions of American industry, and guard the public treasury from the gigantic frauds that are constantly perpetrated under the greent ad valorem system, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to exert their industries in favor of such a revenue policy as recommended in the measure of President Fillmore and the report of the Serre Headword, if the Senate concur. That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from this State.

The resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Thompson, of New York, moved to consider the resolutions of Mr. Underwood en the subject of the compromise, laid on the table yesterday. Lost—ayes, 44; mays, 53.

Mr. Thompson, 1

44; pays, 53.

Mr. Thompson then offered a resolution that it is due to the people of this State that the Assembly should express an opinion on the compromise measures before the election of a United States Senator. Laid over, the imprisonment of white property is states—

Mr. Bradley, of Cayuga, offered the following rest

ntions.—
Whereas, free citizens of non-s'avebolding States have een imprisoned by South Carolina, in direct violation of hat clause of the constitution which guarantees that the titizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privilegue as immustries, as citizens, of the several States, and whereas, Congress, in enecting the present Fuzility Siave has a very deal in their power to secure to the slaveholder his lighter a right in clause temporary. leged right in claves; therefore, be it Received, if the Fenate concur, That our Senators in Con-ers he instructed, and our Representatives requested,

ress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means to source the passage of a law to prevent the recurrence of a like outrage on the righted ci-dicess of the free States, and in violation of the constitution of the Unité deates.

Reselved, if the Senate concur, That the Governor of this flate by requested to furnish each of our Senators and Re-presentatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing presumble and resolution. Mr. Hosyon, of St. Lawrence, offered the following

evolution.—

Resolved, if the Senate concur. That the joint resolutions depted by the Legislature of this State on the 18th of February, 1800, were fatteful and true expressions of the opinion the people of this State; and that the same opinions are III entertained.

Laid over.

Laid over.

NEW YORK RESERVOLERY SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Whole passed a bill to amend the act incorporating the Life Savings Benevolent Society, of the city of New York. This law gives power to the directors to insure their members.

Adjourned.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1851.
Resolutions were adopted in the Senate, calling on the State Treasurer for information as to what pro gress has been made in collecting the debts due the commonwealth. A bill was reported, with amendments, to establish banking on State stocks. The bill to prohibit the Reading Railroad from declaring a dividend till they have first paid the debts due in Janvidend till they have first paid the debts due in January, gave rise to an exciting discussion.

Bills were introduced, in the House, to limit the time when judgments shall be a lien on real estate; relating to voluntary assessments for the benefit of creditors; a supplementary bill to punish asduction, and afford more adequate remedy for the injury indicted; to incorporate the Bellefonte and Eastfield Railroad. The joint resolution instructing Senators in Congress to vote for a modification of the Fugitive Slavelaw, and the bill to abolish the revenue board, were debated.

Two Murders at New Orleans,

New Onleans, Jan. 27, 1851. Our city, last evening, was thrown into excitement by two of the most terrible tragedles that have occurre here for many years one of which, was enacted at the Verandah, between two men named Errington and Byrd in which the latter received two fatal stabs, and almost instantly expired. Byrd's brother died in the same way but a few days since at Lexington, Missis-

being a Mr. Tate and Miss Sheppard; the former asked the ledy to clope with him, to which she answered "No," when he drew a pistol and shot her dead. It appears the parties had been previously engaged to be married, but the parents of the lady were epposed to the match.

Arrival of the Supposed Murderers of Hark-

Burrato, Jan. 29, 1851.
The prisoner: Knickerbooker and Hall arrived last night, in charge of officer Waldson, and were broughe before Police Justice Childs for examination, amidst great excitement. The chamber was crowded to suffrontien and such confusion prevailed that the exa minstion was postponed. The widow of the murdered mination was postponed. The widow of the murdered man was in court. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await a more convenient period for examina-tion. There is great excitement amongst the Ger-mans. Hall is about twenty and Knickerbooker twen-ty six years old, and of respectable appearance. They have engaged G. W. Clinton as counsel. The weather is very cold, and the wind blows a gale, accempanied with enow.

The Convention has been debating the report of the

committee on the tariff of prices for insurance. The following sections of the report were adopted First, that in each city and village where cash companies have a tariff of rates, the same to be charged by the mutual companies. Second, that is each city and village where there are no rates, a company shall make the same rate as above. Third, that in the cash insurance, the interest of both the insurer and in sured requires a strict adherence to the rates which

the best companies have by experience found it necessary to establish. After which, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'elock.

The Insurance Convention re assembled at two o'elock in the afternoon, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on uniform rates and terms of insurances, and the remaining sections were adopted, as follows:—Fourth, That on all the risks taken on the mutual plan, except on farm property and dwellings detached, the cash premium required shall not be less than half the aggregate amount of cash premium for the term of the policy, at the current rates established, and on risks where the current cash rates exceeds one per cent, not less than three-fourths such aggregate amount. Firth, That on detached dwelling houses, barns, and other farm property issured on the mutual plan, the premium shall not be less than one per cent of the amount insured, and the cash payment shall not be less than fifty cents on one hundred dollars, when their term is for five years; forty cents for three years; fifty-five cents for two years, and twenty cents for one year. Sixth, That the cash rates on farm property shall not be less than seventy five cents on one hundred dollars, when the term is for three years; fifty-five cents for two years, and the type cents for one year. Seventh. That this Convention strongly recommend that policies be issued on farm property and detached dwellings for no longer term than three years, and on other kinds no larger term than one year.

Mr. Chipman, from the Committee on Compensa-

some discussion. following resolution was adopted, as a substitute

The following resolution was adopted, as a substitute for the report:

Recoived, That the several insurance companies here represented will not, directly or indirectly, pay to agents taking surveys for mutual applications exceeding two dollars, and not more than ten per cent on the premium collected on cash policies.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Legislature; after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

We learn that two of the Otsego County Bank robbers have been arrested, and that the officers are on the track of the other, Most of the money will be recovered.

covered.

Sloan, the collector of Richfield, is supposed to have been murdered.

Altered bills of the Utica City Bank and the Troy City Bank, from ones to fives, have made their appearance in this sity. Their altered appearance is made by pasting five over the figure one.

Glass Works Burned.

WHEELING, Va., Jan. 29, 1851. Sweeney's extensive glass works in this place were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is es-

Meteorological Observations.

BY MORSE'S TRIEGRAPH—OFFICE IG WALL STREET.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29—9 A. M.

We have a high wind from the northwest. There was a slight fail of snow last night. Thermometer 14; barometer 28 90, and rising.

S.P. M.—It has been a raw, celd day, with a pieroing wind from the northwest. Thermometer 8 deg. above zero, and failing; barometer 29. 10, and rising.

Rechestres. Jen. 29—9 A. M.

The wind changed from the south during the mig Avevan, Jan. 29-9 A. M It is snowing and blowing, with a cold wind from t

It is enewing and blowing, with a cold wind from the north. Thermometer 23.

8 P. M.—It is still enowing and blowing terribly, with a north wind. It has snowed all day. The thermometer is down to 10 degrees.

1t rained considerably during the night, but the wind has changed to the west, and is now blowing fresh, and it is growing cold fast. Thermometer 10.

8 P. M.—It has been a severe, blustering day, with a high cutting west wind, accompanied by snow. Thermometer 9 degrees above zero.

Synacture, Jan. 29—9A M. Synacuse, Jan. 29-9A.M.
It is a cold, blustering morning, and has snowed ititle. The wind is blowing a gale from the west hermometer 12

Thermometer 12

8 P. M.—It has continued to storm hard all day. We have a raw west wind. Thermometer 6.

Urica, Jan. 29-8 A. M.

Li rained all night. It is a cloudy, celd and stormy morning. The snow is falling, and the wind northwest. Thermometer at 24; barometer at 28, 920.

8 P. M.—It has stormed more or less, all day. A sharp percing west wind has prevailed, and it has been the most disagreeable day of the season. This evening, it is cloudy and very cold; thermometer at 5. The barometer continues depressed, and now stands at 20, 100.

The barometer continues depressed, and now stands at 20,100.

Aleany, Jan. 20-0 A.M.

It is an unpleasant morning. It rained all night, and is still raining hard. Thermometer at 39; mercury in barometer 61; barometer at 29,110.

8 P. M.—It has been clear most of the day, but it is growing very cold. The wind is northwest. Barometer at 20,60; thermometer 15.

Taov. Jan. 29-9 A.M.

It is a very stormy morning, with heavy rain, and strong west wind. Thermometer at 33.

12 M.—The thermometer has fallen to 23, and the wind still strong from the northwest. It has rained, and ceased, and the streets are now covered with ice.

8 P. M.—It is now very stormy and cold, with a heavy blow from the northwest. Thermometer at 7% above zero.

MONTHEAL, Jan. 29—8 P. M.
The thermometer is 2 degrees above zero; barom ter at 20.40. We had a severe snow storm from t west.

Bunkingrew, Vt., Jan. 29—8 P. M.

The thermometer is down to zero. The windle from the north, and is now blowing a heavy gale, and making the snow fly. It is one of the most unpleasant nights we havelad this winter.

It is clear and pleasant. The wind is from the north and quite strong. The thermometer is 9 degrees above zero, with a downward tendency.

Tonorro, Jan 29-8 P. M.

It has been very windy and cold all day. The thermometer 6 degrees above zero.

Quenc, Jan, 29-8 P. M.

The weather here is mild. It has snowed all day. Two feet of snow has already fallen, and it is still coming down.

BT BAIN'S LINE, OFFICE NO. 29 WALL STREET.

SANDUSKY, Jan. 29—12 M.

We have a strong north-northwest wind. The thermometer indicates 28 degrees, and it is clear and cold.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29—12 M.

The wind is from the north. We have a violent mow storm, and it is very cold.

The wind is northwest. The weather is very cot and it is blowing very hard. Private not, Jan. 29-12 M.

It has been a cold and wintry day. The wind is strong, and it is snowing slightly. The wind is north, and the thermometer 12 degrators zero. Snow fell during the forencon.

Backgont, Jan. 29 - 8 P. M.
It is very cold here, and it is snowing and blowing Occursionary, Jan. 29-8 P. M.
The wind is northwest, and the thermometer 7 de-WATERTOWN, Jan. 29-8 P. M.
The weather here is clear and cold. The winitest, and the thermometer I degrees above zero.

Rain Storm at Boston-Shipwreck, &c.

A severe rain storm is prevaling here. The bark arlos, of Boston, Seaver, from Galveston, 5th inst., of and for Baltimore, struck on Egg rock, outside the lewer light, at one this morning, and filled with water in half an hour. The crew were saved by the pilot boat Jane, and brought to the city. When left, her stern had washed out, and she shortly after went to pieces. She is fully insured here. A steamer

pieces. She is fully insured here. A steamer flas been sent to save the cargo, which consists of 561 bales of cetton. 681 hides, 44 bbls. molasses, and 5 casks of merchandise. At the last accounts the wreckers were engaged in saving the cargo.

Three persons—Dwight, Sackett, and Edward Hall—were arrested at Westheld, (Mass.,) last night, charged with robbing the U.S. mail. They have been brought to this city for examination.

A defalcation of one of the clerks of the Beston and Maine Ballroad, to the amount of \$8,000, has just to light.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29, 1851.

stolen from the express car of Adams & Co., during last night. The rebbery was discovered this morning robbers have not yet been detected. The keg was one of six, and was stolen, it is supposed, whilst crossing the Eurquehannah river, and was not missed until the train reached Baltimore.

The Southern mail for this city has been carried to Philadelphia by mistake.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1851. The tariff delegations were actually at work last night. Ex-Secretary Buchanan is here, and favors the modification with all his influence.

James Callahan, the corresponding clerk of the Navy Department, has been removed.

The Confession of Dunbar the Murderer. ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1851. Dunbar's confession, written by Rev. Mr. Beecher has been sold to Mr. Bender, a bookseller, and is being printed by Weed & Parsons. It will be ready for sale the moment of his execution, on Priday next. The sheriff has called upon Governor Hunt for a detach-ment of troops to guard the prison doors and windows from the crowd who, it is feared, may force an entrance on the day of execution. The artillery and Burgesses corps have been detailed for that duty.

Fire-Western Navigation, &c. Louisville, January 29, 1851. Lind's wool factory, at Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire this morning - the work of incendiaries. The

loss is \$15.000; no insurance. The canal measures five feet eight inches, and is falling.

The weather is cold, with the prospect of a frozen river if it centinues on to night.

The New Orleans (6°Rielly) telegraph line is now in order from Louisville.

The Steamship Philadelphia. New Oaleans, January 29, 1851. The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Pearson, sailed

Our Albany Correspondence, ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1851. The Scnatoral Question-Great Excitement-Who

to-day for Chagres.

is to be Senator?-Fish, Phoenix, John Van Buren, Granger, or Dickinson? The time for the Legislature to meet in joint ballot, being the 4th proximo, is fast approaching. Only a week's time is left for negotiation. The whig majority held a meeting in secret on Friday evening, but being private, and pledges exacted, nothing is known, as to certainty, of the proceed ings. Sufficient, however, has transpired, by which it has been ascertained, without a doubt, that there are twenty-two whigs in the Legislature who will not support Hamilton Fish-th-Sereard candidate-for United States Senator There are a dozen more silver greys proper who will belt the ebonies on any slavery question; but will belt the ebonies on any slavery question; but as they are mostly from the city of New York, they will vote for Mr. Fish, as a matter of city pride, alleging that it is the only chance the city has had, for a great number of years, to send one of its citizens to the Senate. The city greys also argue that Mr. F. may step into the Senate as a professed friend of Seward; but his interests, private and social, are so closely connected with the national whigs that he will assuredly act in concert with Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Fillmore upon the compromise measures of the last session.

session.

The twenty-two whigs who have pledged themselves against Fish are also as firmly opposed to any other man who may be brought forward by the abolitionists. They have no candidate whose name they will unitedly present, and will only act in concert to prevent the election of a Weed, Greeley and Seward automaton. They have been goaded to the quick ever since the organization of the House, and have been stigmatized as cowards, puppies and whelps, for permitting the offices of the House to go into the hands of the other section, carrying with it also the complexion of every important committee. The greys have also been proveked on several occasions, when Mr. Varnum, Mr. Anthon, and others, have attempted to call up for discussion the compromise and Union resolutions presented during the first week of the session; and, instead of allowing them to be debated, they were passed into the hands of the Judiciary Committee, there to smoulder and smother until Mr. Seward should permit their disinterment, after the United States Senator question shall have been settled. Another secret caucus will be held in the course of the week, when another attempt will be made to induce the whigs of both branches to go into open caucus on Menday or Turesday next, and make a nomination to be supported on the 4th of February.

In the meantime, the democratic members of both branches are keeping themselves very quiet; and although the corporal's guard who volunteered as Mr. Dickinson's tall beavers. would desire to The twenty-two whigs who have pledged them-

In the meantime, the democratic members of both branches are keeping themselves very quiet; and although the corporal's guard who volunteered as Mr. Dickinson's pall bearers, would desire to bring his name forward, in hopes of giving the silver greys an opportunity of voting for him in preference to Fish, no unity of that nature will be effected. The law declares that the two houses shall meet in joint ballot; but there is no provision which compels the Legislature to make choice of a United States Senator. The meeting is joint ballot will be held; but it is still doubtful whether SI members will be found to agree upon the name of the same individual.

of the same individual.

The locos are engaged in playing their cards with caution and dexterity. They have agreed to purposely disagree in the choice of a candidate—they have no candidate for United States Senator, and when the time arrives to vote, each man will vote "on his own hook" and name his own candi

date.
The war waxes warm with the majority daily.

date.

The war waxes warm with the majority daily. The two papers—the Journal and Register—are now teeming with bitterness, and the leading men of either section are strongly denounced and unmercifully abused. The former paper is particularly vindictive in its articles on John Young, David Graham, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Fillmore, and others; while the latter is equally merciless in its amacks upon Seward and his leading supporters.

Should the twenty-two national whigs adhere to their present determination in opposing Hamilton Fish, and any other man whom the majority may desire, then no election will be effected during this session of the Legislature; and if they adopt the same course which the locos will pursue when in joint ballot—that is, to scatter their votes—that act itself will scatter the whig party also. They prefer such a fatality rather than any longer submit to the insolence which has been offered them since the commencement of the session. Had the majority disposed of Mr. Anthon's resolutions in a reputable manner, without giving any unnecessary umbrage at the time they were offered, things might have glided more smoothly.

This senatorial quertion is fraught with much evil, and no one can yet predict the result. Should the election be staved off until the next Legislature, then the locos will again lose not only the Assembly, but the Senate also, in quarrelling between John Van Buren and Dickinson.

Exicution of Brown and Williams, At Peorla,

Execution of Brown and Dickinson.

Execution of Brown and Williams, at Peorla, Illinois.—The execution of Brown and Williams, for the murder of Mr. Hewitt, took place on the 15th of January, at about half-past twelve o'clock. Although the number of persons present to witness this execution was much larger than on the 20th of December, yet everything passed off quiedly. The scene was deeply impressive and solemn. A few minutes before the ropes were adjusted Brown addressed the crowd; but, from the position which we occupied, it was impossible to hear what he said Much credit is due to the officers under whas particular charge the execution was conducted. Tom Tit alias Jordan, the man who planned the robbery, was brought to Peoria a few hours befor the execution, was fully recognized, and committee to jail.—Wenkegon (Ill.) Gazette, Jan. 18.

One Bundred and Fourteenth Anniversary of Thos. Paine's Birth Day. Last evening, a ball and supper were given at the

Coliseum, Broadway, to celebrate the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the birth day of the celebrated author of ",Common Sense and the Rights

of Man."

At eight e clock the company began to arrive, and at nine there were about 350 ladies and gentlemen in the ball room. Dancing was then commensed, and kept up with great spirit until 11 o'clock, when the company repaired to the supper room, where an elegant supper was provided by Miller, the proprietor of the Collseum. After supprr, Edward J. Wells, Esq. the chairman, rose and announced that Doctor Hallock would deliver an address.

Doctor Hallock then rose and spoke, as follows :-Ladius and Gentlemen:—We are told by the Apostie, that "Them are diversities of gifts, but the same
spirit. And there are diversities of operations, but it
is the same moving power that worketh in all "All
true men no matter have that worketh in all "All
true men no matter have diversitied their modes of
true things. The freet of winter and the heat
of summer—the sunshine and the shower—the
storm and the calm—the evening and the morning
—so opposite, so antagonistic in their operation, are
moved by the same spirit—all work to the same end—
the perfection of the harvest—the good of man. And
this grand result of comincting powers is, because they
are all true—because the aggregate of truth, however,
diversified the elements that compose it must be harmony—must be a unit. The motive power of the unitruth there is in man. But, during the strang-and-jar
of contending forces, this unity of design, this sameness of spirit, calmont be recognized by the parties engaged. If the elements could calumnists
and reil at each other, or misunderstand each
other as men do, would not the light say—
What union have I with dastness! The calm
would not extend her gentle hand to the tempect; the
summer would feel that she would be chilled to death
in the embrace of winter. They could not see in their
and reil at each other, or misunderstand each
other as men do, "would not the light say—
What union have I with dastness! The calm
would not extend her gentle hand to the tempect; the
summer would feel that she would be chilled to death
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would not extend her gentle hand to the see its
and reil at each other.

They be added to the see its
and reil at each other not suffer the
summer would feel that the would have been
her brief period allotted to resecute the
hand of the sea, the second of the

to persuade conselver that we believe what we don't believe. And the man who does this—the man who, in commerce, in politice, or religion, is governed by a lie, is a slave! No matter though he be the enclaver of others—no matter how load may be his present of others—no matter how load may be his present of others—no matter how load may be his present of others—no matter how load may be his present of others—the would profit by the remembrance of him shoes birth we are met to ecispate—it we would he fre—let ur, as he did, earch for the he]n every department of scorety as for a tyrant, that we may destrone it. How much of political truth was uttered by Thomas Paine—we may well look back with astoniahment jat the clearners of his perceptions, on this subject, in that early day. Yet how much of that truth and liberty has the nation been cheated out of by the political lie; or is it a truth that three millions of more than Russian serfs. In our midet, are enjoying the liberty that Thomas Paine labored to establish! or is it a truth that the liberty, for which he contended, means a perpetuation of this seridem to all time, and in all territories, over which the flag of this republic shall wave? or is it a truth that liberty is a compromise of that, and the highest duty of a freedy of the shall be relied to the seridem to all time, and the lit is, great nature everywhere proclaims with her loudest voices, and her still louder proclaims with her loudest voices, and her still louder silence; then, the sooner we hunt it out and deshrome it, the sooner we shall be rid of a tyrant, "who is transforming up into beasts." How much of pecuniary ohit, and the lindustriens workers are rolling whether has been sent to the strength of the server whether commerce, the wide work he profit the harden of the lindustriens workers are rolling whether with the first him and the lindustriens workers are rolling whether the heart of the workshop and of the cover the lightest in a state provided the lindustriens workers are rolling whether

The following toasts were then given by the Chair-

to extend his principles, to rejoice that his works have been translated into foreign languages. Air—"Liberty Tree."

2. Washington, and the worthies of our Bevolution—They acknowledged their indebtedness to the exertions of Pains, and his powerful pen. Air—"Portuguese Hymn."

They acknowledged their indebtedness to the exertions of Pains, and his powerful pen. Air—"Portuguese Hymn."

3. The United States of America—May this great monument raised to liberty, serve as a lesson to the oppressor, and an example to the oppressed. Air—"Star Spangled Banner."

4. All needful Reforms—May the people have the spirit to demand them. Air—"Marseilles Hymn."

5. Freedom of Opinion—It will continue whilst our press is free. Truth and science are an over-match for error: when the field is fair, the combatants are unequal. Air—"Truth is firm, and must prevail."

6. Free Inquiry—The memory of its able and honest advocates, it not a numerous yet a vigorous band; their works are a consolation te the searchers after truth, and, standing unrefuted by the priesthood, they challenge their disputation. Air—"Nature only Truth reveals."

7. Education—Youth prepared by the sciences in our schools, by the arts in our workshops—these faithfully taught, and with chemistry sensiting our agriculture, our institutions will be sale. Air—"The trees are formed as twigs are bent?"

8. The Tengue and the Pen. May they never be let loose in phrensy of passion, to the diagrace of the man and the injury of a good eause. Air—"Let reason into the wayward mind."

9. The Ladies—Their agreeable society is the height of domestic felicity; "for nature tried her hand emman, and then she made the lasees, O." Air—"Home, sweet home."

Several volunteer toast were afterwards drunk: attes which the company returned to the ball room, and the merry cance was resumed and kept up until be-tween one and two o'cleck, when the company sepa-

rated, pleased with themselves and with everybody

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

City Court.—(Before Judge Greenwood).—Emile Goulard vs Giles E. Castillon. In this action, which has occupied the court for two days, the plaintiff charges the defendant with the receipt of various sums of money, and claims a very large balance.

Several witnesses, including the clerks and cashiers from some New York banks, were examined on the part of the plaintiff and when his case rested, a motion was made to dismise the jounplaint for the grounds that—firstly, on the 3rd September, 1847, plaintiff had executed to defendant a general assignment of all his property and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and it appeared by the evidence that some of the items proved resulted from property belonging to him at the date of the assignment, and which therefore by that assignment became the property of his creditors—and, secondly, that the morary claimed had been deposited by plaintiff with defendant as agent, in one instance, of J. B. Goulard; and as others, agent generally, and that no action could be maintained by him for moray belonging to the principal. The court ruled that for such parts of the claim as belonged to the plaintiff at the time of the assignment, and were covered by the assignment, he could not recover in this action; and for such other parts as were acquired subsequent thereto, and were not covered by the assignment, he was entitled to recover. The money paid by plaintiff to defendant, as agent of D. B. Goulard, he could not recover except under certain circumstances mentioned by the court; but that for other moneys paid by him to defendant, the mere tact of his being described as agent did not precious him from recovering, as he might not have really been such. It would be for the jury to apply the evidence in accordance with these views; but it appearing that the accounts would require a long investigation, it was ultimately referred it of John Dikeman, Moses Van Buren, and Robert T. Hicks, Esqus, to hear and determine the action upon the principles laid dewn

Committee for Trist.—Adam Renz, charged with arson, whose case has been reported in the Heraid, was brought up again on Tuesday, and fully committed: brought up again on Tuesday, and fully committed:

A Newly Profescred Frency retween New York avo
Esconter—Some parties in Brooklyn, among whom
the Hon. E. T. Eschhouse, member of the Legislature
for Kings county, occupies the most promisent position, are taking measures to establish an additional
ferry, connecting the foot of Beekman street, New
York, with Bridge street Brooklyn, and have aiready
leased the slip at the former place from the individual
owners, and obtained a license under the State is a of
1846.

Coroner's Inquest.—The occouer, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Joseph Cud. agei sixty, a native of Ireland, who died suddanly on Monday night, at his late residence in Navy street. The jury found that the deceased died of inflammation of the bewels Figure Pierr.—John Ryan, a young man about 18 years of age, was yesterday committed by Air Justice Kingto the Pentientiary for 60 days, with hard labor, for having beaten his mother brutally on several occasions:

casions:

Woman's Rights.—At a discussion by the Hamilton Literary Association, the question Should women be allowed to vote?" was carried in the alimentire.

New First Fronze.—A splendld engine, which has just been manufactured for the Washington Company No. 1, by Mesers, Pettit, Cialiman & Slekke, of New York, was brought home on Monday last and its powers tested against those of Ne 4. The performance of each were so nearly equal that it was impossible to decide on the superiority of either. The utmost good feeling seemed to prevail, and after the trial, both companies proceeded to the station of No 1, where refreshments were provided for them.

U S. Circuit Court.

Hon. Judge Betts, presiding.

Jan. 29—Appaintment of the new Clerk.—John W. Nelson. Esq. counsellor at law, has been appointed by the Hon. Judges Nelson and Betts, clerk of the United States directly Court for the south-rn district of New York, in the room of the late Mr. Gardiner. Mr. Nelson was this day sworn into office by the presiding judge, and the court was adjourned to Monday next.

[Mr. R. E. Stillweil, who has efficiently discharged the duties of his office for many years past, is, we are happy to say, retained by Mr. Nelson, as the assistant elerk of the Circuit Court.]

EXTENSIVE FOREERIES OF MEXICAN BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—WESTAILS WERE ISSUED Y SELECTION TO THE MEXICAN BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—WESTAILS WERE ISSUED THE CHARGE WITH EXTENSIVE FORESTEES OF MEXICAN LAND WARRANTS. One of the accused had been arrested, and committed in default of ball, for \$5,000; the officers were actively in pursuit of another, but up to a late hour without success.

Political Intelligence. ABBLITION CONVENTION.—The abolitionists of Connecticut are to bold a State Convention, at Hartford, on the 12th of February, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

Domestic Miscellany.

The citizens of Wheeling, Va. have roted to subscribe \$250,000 to the stock of the Central Ohio Rail-

coribe \$250,000 to the stock of the Central Ohio Raff-road.

Nathaniel Childs, jr., has sued the Bank of the State of Missouri, and laid the damages at \$50,000, for fairse imprisonment.

The Virginia Reform Convention have before them a clause for the new constitution, providing for the election of Governor, Lieutenant devernor, and Scorn-tary of State, by the people—the Governor to be in-vested with a qualified reto.

Three men were killed at Tivoli, on the line of the fludson River Raincad, a tew days ago, by the childing of a hill under which they were working.

The farmers of Montgomery county, Md., have, for two weeks past, been ploughing for their spring crops. Counterfeit gold dollars are in circulation in Paila-delphia.

two weeks past, been ploughing for their spring crops. Counterfeit gold dollars are in circulation in Philadelphia.

Senator Gryer, or Missouri, on the Composite Measures.—The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Geyer, read before the Legislature of Missouri, on the Compromise measures, before his election to the post of United States Senator.—

"The persevering efforts to procure the passage of acts to prohibit slavery is the Territories, and abolish it in the District of Columbia, have brought on a fearful crisis. At the commoncement of the late session of Congress, no one. I tafak, can deubt that the success of those efforts, in either case, would have been regarded and treated by several of the States as an open declaration of civil war: and the Union, with its manifold blessings, would have perished in a comiliat of arms. Nay, if the questions had been left open to agitation another year, this Union could not have withstood the stock. Fortunately, better counsels arevailed, and the greatest of all calamities was averted by the passage of the several bills constituting what is called the Compromise; and now, my deliberate opinion is, that the best security we can have against the recurrence of the imminent part which we have so recently eccaped, is to uphold that adjustment in all its parts, and preserve it involves the adjustment in all its parts, and preserve it involved. Although the admission of California, with her extensive boundaries, and the acts for the abolition of what is called the slave trade in the District of Columbia, would not have been entirely acceptable to me, unconnected with the other constituents of the adjustment, or a reliable assurance of their passage, yet, as a whole, I was from the beginning, am now, and shall be to the end, in favor of that adjustment of the United States, and sectives no triumph to any section, party, or people of the controversy that could, under all the circumstances, have been obtained. It involves no socialities of the preserved inviolate, it will